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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, PHUONGCHAU BA	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/014,153	Applicant(s) VIERO, TIMO
	Examiner Phuongchau Ba Nguyen	Art Unit 2616

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 May 2007.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 34-71 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) 45-47 is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 34-44 and 48-71 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on 06 November 2001 is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 34-63, 67-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jamal (6,724,813) in view of Dahlman (US2004/0008658A1).

Regarding claim 34:

Jamal (6,724,813) discloses a method for performing random access in a mobile communication network (fig.1) having a base transceiver station (BS-23) and a plurality of mobile stations (MS-30), comprising the steps of:

a) transmitting from said base transceiver station BS-23 to said plurality of mobile stations MS-30 a parameter of a physically existing random access channel (RACH) {col.6, lines 17-22, 43-50; see also step 74-fig.3};

b) receiving said parameter at a mobile station and determining, at said mobile station, said allowed access of the physically existing random access channel based on said parameter {col.6, lines 15-17, 34-46}; and

c) using, at said mobile station, the physically existing random access channel for initiating a random access operation to said base transceiver station {col.6, lines 34-60}.

Jamal discloses all the claimed limitations, except (1) the parameter defining the allowed access slots of a physically existing random access channel and using that parameter for initiating a random access operation to the base transceiver station.

However, in the same field of the endeavor, Dahlman (US2004/0008658A1) discloses a slotted Aloha random access scheme having well defined instants in time (time slots) at which random access transmissions are allowed to begin, and the mobile station (user) randomly selects a time slot in which the transmission of a random access burst (e.g., U1, U2) is to begin, see 0008 and fig.1, corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the

motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 35: Jamal further discloses wherein said parameter is transmitted via a broadcast channel {col.6, lines 5-8}.

Regarding claim 36: Jamal further discloses wherein said broadcast channel is the BCH channel of a WCDMA system {col.6, lines 5-8, 43-46}.

Regarding claim 37: Jamal further discloses wherein said random access is performed via the PRACH uplink channel and the AICH downlink channel of the WCDMA system {fig.5}.

Regarding claim 38: Dahlman further discloses wherein said parameter defines a subset of available access slots of said mobile communication network {0008 and see fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 39: Dahlman further discloses wherein said subset is determined by another parameter transmitted from said base transceiver station to said mobile station {0008 and see fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid

significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 40: Dahlman further discloses wherein said other parameter is a timing parameter defining a transmission timing of an uplink access slot {0008 and see fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 41: Dahlman further discloses wherein said other parameter is transmitted via a broadcast channel {0008, and see fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to

support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 42: Dahlman further discloses wherein the bit number of said parameter is changed in dependence on said other parameter {0010 and see fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 43: Dahlman further discloses wherein a transmission of a preamble signature or an acquisition indication is disabled in dependence of the value of said parameter {0007 and see fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 44: Dahlman further discloses wherein an index of an allowed uplink access slot is calculated on the basis of the value of said parameter and a frame number of a frame used for transmitting an uplink access slot {0010 and see fig.10}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to

avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 48: Dahlman further discloses wherein an index of an allowed uplink access slot is determined on the basis of the value of said parameter irrespective of a frame number of a frame used for transmitting an uplink access slot {0008, see index U2 in fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 49: Dahlman further discloses wherein an allowed downlink slot is determined by adding a predetermined value (i.e., negative power offset) to an index of a received uplink slot {0015 and see fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 50: Dahlman further discloses wherein said predetermined value is selected in accordance with a timing parameter defining a transmission timing of said uplink slot {0015 and see fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid

significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 51: Jamal further discloses wherein bit values of a binary expression of said parameter determines a combination of calculated indices obtained for other values of said parameter, said other values corresponding to the binary weights of said binary expression {col.9, lines 7-19}.

Regarding claim 52:

Jamal discloses a system for performing random access in a mobile communication network, comprising:

a) a base transceiver station 10 (BS) arranged for transmitting a parameter of a physically existing random access channel (RACH) {col.6, lines 5-14, 43-50; also see col.8, lines 38-47}; and

b) a plurality of mobile stations (MS) arranged for receiving said transmitted parameter, for determining said allowed access of the physically existing random access channel based on said received parameter {col.6, lines

15-17, 43-46}, and for using the physically existing random access channel for initiating a random access operation to said base transceiver station 10 (BS) {col.6, lines 34-50; also see col.8, lines 45-47}.

Jamal discloses all the claimed limitations, except (1) the parameter defining the allowed access slots of a physically existing random access channel and using that parameter for initiating a random access operation to the base transceiver station.

However, in the same field of the endeavor, Dahlman (US2004/0008658A1) discloses a slotted Aloha random access scheme having well defined instants in time (time slots) at which random access transmissions are allowed to begin, and the mobile station (user) randomly selects a time slot in which the transmission of a random access burst (e.g., U1, U2) is to begin, see 0008 and fig.1, corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in

estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 53: Jamal further discloses wherein said network element is a WCDMA base transceiver station 10 (BS-23, fig.1) and said mobile station (MS, fig.1) is a WCDMA mobile station {col.6, lines 5-8, 43-46}.

Regarding claim 54:

Jamal discloses a network element (BS) for a mobile communication network comprising a plurality of mobile stations (MS), comprising:

a) setting means (74) for setting a parameter defining allowed access slots a physically existing random access channel (RACH), via which allowed access slots of the physically existing random access channel a random access operation to the network element to be initiated {col.6, lines 5-14, 34-50}; and

b) transmitting means (inherent at BS-23 for transmitting on BCH) for transmitting said parameter to said plurality of mobile stations (MS-30, fig.1) {col.6, lines 15-17, 43-50}.

Regarding claim 55: Jamal further discloses wherein said network element is a WCDMA base transceiver station {fig.1, BS-23}.

Regarding claim 56: Jamal further discloses wherein said transmitting means (inherent at BS-23 for transmitting on BCH) is arranged to transmit said parameter via a broadcast channel {col.6, lines 5-8, 43-46}.

Regarding claim 57: Dahlman further discloses wherein said setting means (34, 36, 38, 40) is arranged to set said parameter in dependence on a timing parameter value defining a transmission timing of an uplink access slot in said random access operation {0008 and see fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid

significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 58:

Jamal discloses a mobile station for a mobile communication network having at least one network element (BS-23, fig.1) allowing a random access operation, comprising:

a) receiving means (32) for receiving from said network element (BS) a parameter defining allowed access slots of a physically existing random access channel (RACH) for said random access operation {col.6, lines 43-50; also, 76, fig.3};

b) determining means (34, 36, 38, 40) for determining said allowed access slots of the physically existing random access channel based on said parameter received from said network element (BS) {col.6, lines 43-60; col.8, lines 43-47; also, 80, fig.4}; and

c) transmitting means (56) for initiating transmission of a random access message to said network element (BS) using at least one of said determined

allowed access slots of the physically existing random access channel {col.6, lines 34-60; col.8, lines 43-47; also, 90, fig.4}.

Regarding claim 59: Jamal further discloses wherein said receiving means (32) is arranged to receive said parameter via a broadcast channel {col.6, lines 5-8, 43-46}.

Regarding claim 60: Dahlman further discloses wherein said determining means (34, 36, 38, 40) is arranged to determine said allowed access slots of the physically existing random access channel on the basis of said received parameter and a timing parameter received via said broadcast channel {0008 and see fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid

significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 61: Dahlman further discloses wherein said determining means (34, 36, 38, 40) is arranged to calculate an index of an allowed uplink access slot on the basis of the value of said received parameter and a frame number of a frame used for transmitting an uplink access slot {0008 and see fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 62: Dahlman further discloses wherein said determining means (34, 36, 38, 40) is arranged to determine an index of an allowed uplink access

slot on the basis of the value of said parameter irrespective of a frame number of a frame used for transmitting an uplink access slot {0008 and see fig.1}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 63:

Dahlman further discloses wherein a selection means is provided for randomly selecting from allowed access slots of the physically existing random access channel determined by said determining means an uplink access slot to be used for transmitting a preamble of said random access message {col.8, lines 48-60}.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to

support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 67:

Jamal discloses a method for performing random access in a mobile communication network, comprising the steps of:

a) (MS-30, fig.1) receiving a parameter of at least one physically existing random access channel for a random access operation (col.6, lines 43-60);

b) (MS-30) determining said allowed access (of the physically existing random access channel) based on said parameter (col.6, lines 43-60; col.7, line 65-col.8, lines 7 & 38-47); and

c) (MS-30) initiating transmission of a random access message using at least one of said determined allowed access of the physically existing random access channel (col.8, lines 43-47).

Jamal discloses all the claimed limitations, except (1) the parameter defining the allowed access slots of a physically existing random access channel and using that parameter for initiating a random access operation to the base transceiver station.

However, in the same field of the endeavor, Dahlman (US2004/0008658A1) discloses a slotted Aloha random access scheme having well defined instants in time (time slots) at which random access transmissions are allowed to begin, and the mobile station (user) randomly selects a time slot in which the transmission of a random access burst (e.g., U1, U2) is to begin, see 0008 and fig.1, corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 68:

Jamal discloses a method for performing random access in a mobile communication network, comprising the steps of:

a) receiving information about a set of available uplink access of a random access channel (col.6, line 34-60; wherein the parameters could have been a set of available uplink access of Random Access Channel (RACH)—emphasis added);

b) deriving available uplink access, in a next full access set, for the set of available uplink access (col.6, lines 43-60); and

c) randomly selecting one access among the available uplink for initiating a random access procedure (col.6, lines 46-60; col.8, lines 43-57).

Jamal discloses all the claimed limitations, except (1) the information about a set of available uplink access slots of a physically existing random access channel and randomly selecting one access slot among the available uplink access slots that available uplink access slots for initiating a random access operation to the base transceiver station.

However, in the same field of the endeavor, Dahlman (US2004/0008658A1) discloses a slotted Aloha random access scheme having

well defined instants in time (time slots) at which random access transmissions are allowed to begin, and the mobile station (user) randomly selects a time slot in which the transmission of a random access burst (e.g., U1, U2) is to begin, see 0008 and fig.1, corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 69:

Jamal discloses a method for performing random access in a mobile communication network, comprising the steps of:

a) (MS-30) receiving a set of available RACH sub-channels (RACHs), (fig.5);

b) deriving available uplink access, in a next full access set, for the set of available RACH sub-channel (fig.5); and

c) randomly selecting one access among the available uplink access RACH sub-channels for initiating a random access procedure (fig.5, col.6, lines 46-50).

Jamal discloses all the claimed limitations, except (1) a RACH sub-channel defining a sub-set of a total set of uplink access slots (of a physically existing random access channel) and randomly selecting one access slot among the available uplink access slots that available uplink access slots for initiating a random access operation to the base transceiver station.

However, in the same field of the endeavor, Dahlman (US2004/0008658A1) discloses a slotted Aloha random access scheme having well defined instants in time (time slots) at which random access transmissions are allowed to begin, and the mobile station (user) randomly selects a time slot in which the transmission of a random access burst (e.g., U1, U2) is to begin, see 0008 and fig.1, corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in

estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 70:

Jamal discloses a method for performing random access in a mobile communication network, comprising the steps of:

a) receiving an access parameter message sent on a broadcast channel, (col.6, lines 43-50);

b) calculating (by dynamically allocating) an allowed transmission based on (col.6, lines 47-65; also col.7, line 59-col.8, lines 6, 43-47); and

c) initiating transmission of a random access message using the allowed transmission (col.8, lines 43-47).

Jamal discloses all the claimed limitations, except (1) the access parameter message defining allowed transmission slots in which random access channel transmissions are limited to occur, where the allowed transmission slots are dictated by slot offset and slot duration parameters, and initiating a random access operation using the defining allowed transmission slots.

However, in the same field of the endeavor, Dahlman (US2004/0008658A1) discloses a slotted Aloha random access scheme having well defined instants in time (time slots) at which random access transmissions are allowed to begin, and the mobile station (user) randomly selects a time slot in which the transmission of a random access burst (e.g., U1, U2) is to begin, see 0008 and fig.1, corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

Regarding claim 71,

Jamal discloses an apparatus, comprising:

a) receiving means (MS) for receiving from a network element (BS) a parameter of a physically existing random access channel for said random access operation (col.6, lines 5-25);

b) determining means (MS) for determining said allowed access of the physically existing random access channel based on said parameter (BCCH) received from said network element (BS) (col.6, lines 17-23); and

c) transmitting means (MS) for initiating transmission of a random access message to said network element (BS) using at least one of said determined allowed access of the physically existing random access channel (col.6, lines 13-50).

Jamal discloses all the claimed limitations, except (1) the parameter of a physically existing random access channel and selecting one access slot of the determined allowed access slots for initiating a random access operation to the base transceiver station.

However, in the same field of the endeavor, Dahlman (US2004/0008658A1) discloses a slotted Aloha random access scheme having well defined instants in time (time slots) at which random access transmissions are allowed to begin, and the mobile station (user) randomly selects a time slot in which the transmission of a random access burst (e.g., U1, U2) is to begin, see 0008 and fig.1, corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been

obvious to an artisan to apply Dahlman's teaching to Jamal's system with the motivation being to provide the ability to support faster and more efficient random access in mobile communications to avoid significant errors in estimating the uplink path loss, and to avoid significant risk that a random access burst will be received at the base station with too much power.

3. Claims 64-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jamal (6,724,813) in view of Dahlman as applied to claims 34-63 above, and further in view of Gustafsson (6,643,275).

Regarding claim 64, Jamal discloses in figure 5 access slots but Jamal does not explicitly discloses wherein consecutive preambles are transmitted a predetermined number of access slots apart. However, in the same field of endeavor, Gustafsson (6,643,275) further discloses wherein consecutive preambles are transmitted a predetermined number of access slots apart {fig.3; col.3, lines 3-11}. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to apply Gustafsson's teaching to Jamal with the motivation being to provide in detail

the well known feature of a random access channel with a separate preamble and data portion and to use the preamble by base station to detect MS attempting the random access channel.

Regarding claim 65, Jamal further discloses wherein said predetermined number depends on a timing parameter received by said receiving means {90, fig.4; col.7, line 59-col.8, line 6}.

Regarding claim 66, Jamal further discloses wherein said selection means is arranged to perform said random selection any time a preamble needs to be transmitted {90, fig.4, col.7, lines 57-65}.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 45-47 are allowed.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phuongchau Ba Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-3148. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on 571-272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PChau

Phuongchau Ba Nguyen
Examiner
Art Unit 2616

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600